

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	“Procés Verbal” of the Kara-Goula meeting
<b>Date</b>	30 Aug 2019
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict

#### Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 - )

The Central African Republic conflict is one of a set of regionally connected conflicts addressed by the African Great Lakes process. After the country gained independence from France in 1960 it has been ruled by a sequence of autocratic leaders that principally gained power through coups. Since the mid-1990s several waves of internal conflict took place in the Central African Republic, primarily along tribal, and later-on increasingly sectarian, lines. In 1996 and 1997, French troops and soldiers from neighbouring countries intervened to end a mutiny in the capital, Bangui, by factions of the army. The fighting was predominantly along tribal lines, with southern tribes in revolt against the ‘northern’ government. A UN mission was installed in 1998 to secure the truce. After General Bozizé took control of the country after several coup attempts in 2003, a ‘bush war’ began led by armed opposition forces. From late 2006 onward, government troops with French military support severely weakened the rebels. Following this, a number of agreements were signed during 2007-2008, but not all factions have accepted them. In 2011, Bozizé was re-elected in supposedly fraudulent elections, which resulted in a new wave of uprisings. Séléka, an alliance of northern rebel groups, took over parts of the country and forced Bozizé to agree to a power-sharing deal. However, after this agreement broke down, Séléka took control of Bangui and Bozizé had to flee the country in 2013. Leader of Séléka, Michel Djotodia, took office and officially disbanded Séléka. However, continual violence between ex-Séléka groups and opposing militias, collectively known as ‘anti-balaka’, persisted and Djotodia was forced to resign less than a year later. Catherine Samba-Panza was installed as interim president until Faustin Archange Touadéra was elected in January 2016. In February 2019 an agreement was signed between the government and fourteen armed groups, including ex-Seleka groups, committed to disarmament. However, violence between ex-Seleka groups and anti-balaka continues.

Close  
Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Le Rapporteur - Jérémie NADRE Le Président de la séance - ABDRAMANE Ramadan</p> <p>Noms des signateurs considérant comme dernière Pacte d'alliance entre la Communauté Goula et Kara le 30/08/2019 à Délémbe</p> <p>Goula Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EL HADJE IBRAHIM ABDOULAYE. chef de race Goula</li> <li>- MAHAMAT Katre. Conseiller municipal (C. Onandya)</li> <li>- MAHAMAT Charfadine. chef de groupe village (Tiringoubu)</li> <li>- MAHAMAT Charli. chef de groupe village (Onandya)</li> <li>- SID AMAMAT. chef de groupe village (Gordil)</li> </ul> <p>Fait à Delembe le, 30/08/2019 IBRAHIM Abdoulaye [signature]</p> <p>Communauté Kara:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ABDRAHAMANE Ramadane. chef de race (Kara)</li> <li>- BACKITE Karam. vice-president chef de race (Kara)</li> <li>- ABDEL AZIZE Chaïb. Conseiller Communautaire</li> <li>- ABDOULAYE DAOUD. chef de groupe village (Délémbe)</li> <li>- AMAMAT Radjab. chef de village (ROKOTO)</li> </ul> <p>Fait à Delembe le, 30/08/2019 [signature] ABDRAHAMANE Ramadane</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	This short agreement recounts the agreed points of the meeting between the Kara and Goula communities in Vakaga, where the representatives agreed to peacefully cohabit the area and to support the state's activities in the area.
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_190830_Proces Verbal of the Kara Goula Meeting.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_190830_Proces Verbal of the Kara-Goula Meeting.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>
<b>Groups</b>	
<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 2, In summary, after discussion, the participants recommended that - the two communities peacefully cohabit with others in the city of Birao;
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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## Gender

<b>Women, girls and gender</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Men and boys</b>	No specific mention.
<b>LGBTI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Family</b>	No specific mention.

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## State definition

<b>Nature of state (general)</b>	Page 2, In summary, after discussion, the participants recommended that - the authority of the State be effective through the various decentralized services throughout Vakaga.
<b>State configuration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Self determination</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Referendum</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State symbols</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Independence/ secession</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Accession/ unification</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Border delimitation</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Cross-border provision</b>	No specific mention.
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## **Governance**

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Civil society</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Public administration</b>	Page 2, In summary, after discussion, the participants recommended that - the authority of the State be effective through the various decentralized services throughout Vakaga.
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<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.
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## **Power sharing**

**Political power sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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## **Rights related issues**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** Page 2,  
Regarding the second point, the participants decided to shine a brighter light on criminal acts: “From now on, we can only tolerate involuntary criminal acts”. In cases where crime is committed voluntarily, the party must be held responsible for his acts before the court.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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## **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	No specific mention.



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**Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/368/15/pdf/N1936815.pdf?OpenElement> (pages 119-121).

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